

Adenauer Asks Talks With USSR

By A. B. MACIL

(Written in New York, not Paris—thanks to the State Department's infringement of freedom of the press by denying the Daily Worker foreign editor a limited passport to cover the NATO meeting).

President Eisenhower proclaimed the West's "margin of power" over the socialist countries, but his address yesterday to the opening session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) heads-of-government conference in Paris was hardly over when two developments gave a new turn to the meeting.

• Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who in the past has supported U.S. policy, and Premier Adone Zoli of Italy, in speeches following Eisen-



ADENAUER

hower, both urged negotiations with the Soviet Union.

• Premier Einar H. Gerhardsen of Norway declared his country has "no plans for setting up rocket bases" on its soil.

The U.S. offered to supply nuclear warheads to Western Europe to strengthen NATO defenses.

The American offer was spelled out by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles at the first working session of the NATO summit conference.

Norway and Denmark said flatly they would not permit U. S. missile bases on their soil, except in the event of war or the threat of war.

Eisenhower spoke in the conference room of the Palais de Chaillot after addresses by Joseph Bech, Premier and Foreign Minister of Luxembourg, who is president of the NATO Council this year, and Premier Felix Gaillard of France, who is acting as host.

Eisenhower stressed unity to maintain NATO's cold-war policies and the alleged military "margin of power." However, he left the doors slightly ajar for the positive proposals made by the German and Italian leaders when he said:

"We are moving into an era in which vast physical forces cast a pall over our world. I believe our NATO governments stand ready to concert our efforts with each other—and with other nations including, of course, the Soviet Union, if it were willing—to bring these forces under rational control in the common interest of all humanity."

Adenauer called for conferences with the Soviet Union to be initiated through diplomatic channels, based on the proposals made in recent letters by Soviet Premier Bulganin to him, to Eisenhower and to heads of other NATO nations. Zoli said the West should carefully examine any Soviet proposals made in good faith.

Among the proposals in the Bulganin letters were agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests as from Jan. 1, 1958; the creation of a zone covering West and East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia in which no nuclear weapons would be introduced or manufactured; and a non-aggression pact between the NATO powers and the Warsaw Pact countries.

MEAT UNION HEADS URGE SUMMIT TALK WITH USSR

The heads of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in a joint "Peace on Earth" editorial, call for acceptance of the Soviet Union's "invitation" for a summit conference. It appears in the current issue of the union's magazine.

Picturing nuclear and missile weapons as already enough to "blow the world to smithereens," and noting that even "our top scientists admit that Russia has stepped out ahead," president Thomas J. Lloyd and secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman write:

"The invitation (of the USSR) has not been accepted and probably will not be. It seems sheer nonsense to us with the world armed to its teeth that any small cry from the darkest recesses of the entire world crying for peace should be ignored. . . . It will be said that the Russians are not men of good will, but at least they are asking us to sit down and talk about peace. The request for such a meeting is worthwhile and should not be ignored."

Economists Forecast 3,600,000 Jobless

Thirteen economists at the annual economic forum of the National Industrial Conference Board here yesterday predicted an unemployment average of 3,600,000 through the first six months of 1958 and about 3,400,000 for the rest of the year. They expect a significant drop in spending for plant equipment and expansion.

The forum included economists of Chase Manhattan Bank, DuPont's, Ford Motors and Yale University.

Martin J. Gainsburgh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, took solace in the view that the recession will be "the most prosperous recession on record." He didn't say for whom.

The NICB's view was among the more conservative estimates of probable unemployment.

The National Planning Association also predicted a serious decline in 1958, unless the trend is counteracted by an "anti-recession" program, including a cut in taxes and promotion of needed non-military projects.

The NPA poll showed that labor, farm and professional groups were more concerned with the recession than were business leaders. Forty-eight percent of those polled said they expected a sharper decline in 1958 with a continuing price rise.

New cutbacks and layoffs continued in many spheres. The latest is a layoff of 900 at Kennecott Copper at its Utah, Nevada and New Mexico operations, along with a 12 percent cut in copper output.

Kennecott's rounds out the cut-back drive by the "Big Four" in the non-ferrous field to prop up prices and reduce the large stock-pile.

Steel output in the Pittsburgh area fell five points this week to 61 percent of capacity. This will cut national operations to well below last week's 69 percent. New steel orders were still falling sharply.

More layoffs in the metal field included 470 workers by the National Supply's Ambridge Pa.,

plant. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. announced a layoff of 175 employees at its Michigan mines, with other seasonal workers dismissed.

Cleveland Thompson Products lopped 1,100 off its 20,000 employees.

Seaboard Air knocked off some 300 workers in the shops of its system. Magnet Cove Barium Corp. announced plans to shut its Magnet Cove, Ark., mine and nearby processing plant, employing 350.

Private housing construction continued to lag, said the Department of Labor, the 11-month total running 10 percent below 1956.

Ross Heads AFL-CIO World Affairs Body

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—AFL-CIO president George Meany has named Michael Ross, formerly head of the CIO's International Affairs department, as director of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Department effective Jan. 1. George Brown, whom Ross replaces, will return to his position as assistant to Meany.

Jay Lovestone, who was director of the Free Trade Union Committee (now abolished) will now be a member of the department in charge of publications and work under Ross.

Congressman Urges More Labor Dailies

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Labor dailies and weeklies in every big industrial center were urged by Rep. George M. Rhodes (D-Pa.) in addressing the International Labor Press Ass'n. at its recent convention here.

DIXIECRAT DEMOCRACY:

Alabama Poll Seeks To Curb Negro Vote

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16.—Alabama voters will decide tomorrow on the abolition of Macon County, in order to keep a potential majority of Negro voters disenfranchised.

The decision will be made by referendum on a constitutional amendment, with a proviso to establish a 16-man committee to study specific ways in which the county can be scuttled. A local bill embodying the committee's recommendation can be voted by the legislature in 1959, if the abolition measure is endorsed tomorrow.

Negroes outnumber whites six-to-one on Macon County, home of Tuskegee Institute.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt, of Macon County, sponsored the

measure. He had previously authored a law that placed all but 12 Negro voters outside Tuskegee's municipal limits.

The referendum proposition to be voted on tomorrow is a compromise of the Engelhardt original which would have scuttled Macon County and divided its inhabitants among adjacent counties. Officials of other counties objected to increasing their Negro populations.

Only two votes were cast in the House against the present measure.



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Motormen Debate Strike End as Poll Is Taken on TWU

The city was poised late yesterday afternoon for an end to the week-long subway tie-up as striking motormen were set to meet to determine their course.

There was general expectation that the meeting would call an end to the strike. But in any case, the strike seemed to petering out. Subway service was better than 75 percent normal yesterday.

Meanwhile, as of 4 p.m. yesterday, 14,152 public transit workers out of the 32,000 eligible, had cast ballots in the bargaining election to determine the unions to represent them. The polls were due to close at 7 p.m.

There were three bargaining units set up by the Transit Authority: Queens bus drivers, State Island bus drivers, and all other public transit workers.

The Transport Workers Union was opposed by a small splinter group, the International Transportation Employees, for sole bargaining agent of the great bulk of the transit workers, some 31,000. The Amalgamated Association of Motor Coach Workers had no opposition as sole agents of the Queens and Staten Island bus drivers.

There was no question of a

TWU victory. The major point of interest was the size of the vote cast. The striking Motormen's Benevolent Association and several other, smaller, craft groups had called for boycott. They are opposed to industrial union representation by the TWU, and are demanding bargaining rights for workers in their own crafts.

TWU headquarters claimed yesterday that groups of craft union strikers were putting pressure on transit workers not to vote.

The size of the TWU vote will doubtless affect the union's ability to bargain with the Transit Authority on a new contract. Bargaining is set to start at the beginning of the New Year. The union is demanding a 65-cent package contract, including 10 cents an hour as a fund to correct inequities among skilled crafts.

The striking motormen claim their interests as skilled craftsmen have been submerged by the industrial union.

In a TV broadcast Sunday evening, State Senator McNeil Mitchell, Manhattan Republican who heads the State Senate's City Affairs Committee, indicated he plans to press for a bill to fragmentize the Transport Workers Union by setting up craft representation. Mitchell introduced such a bill last year, but its passage was blocked.

Burton Zorn, special counsel for the Transit Authority, said he was preparing to present a plan similar to that of the United Auto Workers Union, which would give skilled craftsmen in the TWU a hearing before an impartial committee of arbitrators in case of unsettled grievances against their union.

Trains were operating at about 75 percent of normal yesterday morning.

Mayor Wagner told the striking motormen Sunday evening that the city would not be "blackmailed" into acceptance of their demand for separate representation. He warned them that their jobs were being filled by new motormen or by strikers returning to work, and said those still out would have no jobs when the quota was filled.

At noon yesterday, the Mayor told the press he was standing pat, and it was "up to the strikers to go back to their own interests and in the interests of the city." His statement was viewed as a rebuff of efforts of the MBA to negotiate with him for added concessions.

As of yesterday, the way was still open for the return of the motormen without victimization. Wagner had proposed immediate return of the motormen without victimization. Wagner had proposed immediate return, with no reprisals, if the MBA called off the strike, and he named former Federal Judge Simon Rifkin as referee to decide future disposition of their jobs.

Yesterday, Wagner said the offer still held if they would return in a "reasonable time, a day or so anyway."

High Court Frees Prisoner Tried Twice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court today, by 5 to 4, upheld the guarantee against double jeopardy in criminal cases by apparently freeing Everett D. Green, 67, sentenced to death in the second of two murder trials.

Green, a Washington rooming house operator, was charged in his first trial with arson and second degree murder. He was given one to three years for arson and five to 20 years on the murder charge. On appeal, he won a new trial, which sentenced him to death.

Today's decision, delivered by Justices Hugo Black, said that "the right not to be placed in jeopardy more than once on the same offense is a vital safeguard in our society, one that was dearly won and one that should continue to be highly valued."

"If such great Constitutional protections are given a narrow grudging application, they are deprived of much of their significance."

In other rulings, the court:

• Agreed to examine the case of the Hotel Employees Union, which attempted to unionize 12 Miami Beach, Fla., hotels. The Florida Supreme Court forbade picketing at the hotels. The union contended the state has no jurisdiction.

• Set aside the conviction of Virginia Lambert, charged with violating a Los Angeles ordinance requiring persons convicted of certain crimes to register with the police. The court said the city court should have accepted her defense that she was ignorant of the requirement. She was once convicted of forgery.

TODAY ABROAD

By A. B. Magil

Crisis and Challenge At NATO Conference

WITH AN AILING President playing faith healer to a sick and sagging North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the most positive development is the spate of healthy American thinking that is challenging, directly or indirectly, the policy if not the premise of NATO.

Premier Bulganin's letter to President Eisenhower has come in the nick of time. The State Department, hastened to attack the letter even before the President read it. If the press reports are accurate, almost every proposal in the Bulganin missive is an echo of what prominent Americans have been saying in the past few days and weeks.

Is everybody out of step but Dulles? Such loneliness is to be both pitied and scorned.

IF YOU PUT together recent statements made by such diverse figures as Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, George F. Kennan, Walter Lippman, Cyrus S. Eaton, Walter Reuther, Jacob Potofsky, James P. Warburg, Walter Millis and others, you have, despite the cold-war language in which they are usually embedded, proposals that are remarkably similar to those the Soviet Union has been urging for years.

This alone is proof of the possibility of reaching agreement and achieving peaceful coexistence.

The fact is that all roads away from Dulles' brink-of-war policy lead toward peace. On the other hand, from Paris the New York Times' Harold Callender reports (Dec. 12) that in the opinion of European officials, "no previous meeting of the

North Atlantic Council at any level has been accompanied by such pessimism, division and despair. . . .

If the truth must be told—surely it must—nothing has dealt NATO so heavy a blow as the reactionary Washington policy that originally spawned it. The crisis of NATO is the crisis of a foreign policy based on hatred of socialism, aggressive militarism, nuclear blackmail, imperialist aggrandizement and total disregard for the true national interests of our country.

THE DECEMBER issue of the Washington Newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, a Quaker organization, says:

"If President Eisenhower had decided to go to the UN to mobilize world opinion in support of a far-reaching disarmament agreement rather than to NATO, he would have been exercising the kind of leadership that is so desperately needed."

Eisenhower didn't go to the UN, but Bulganin did. I refer not only to the Soviet message last Thursday to every member of the UN, but to the Soviet resolution on peaceful co-existence. Debate on this resolution which was introduced nearly two months ago, opened in the UN Political Committee on Thursday.

On Saturday the Political Committee and the closing session of the General Assembly unanimously adopted a substitute resolution sponsored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia, which omitted the word co-existence. The Soviet delegation voted for the substitute and

didn't press its own resolution. Nevertheless, it's worth quoting in full:

"The General Assembly, considering that the strengthening of universal peace and the development of friendly relations with states, irrespective of their social systems, is one of the most important objectives of the United Nations;

"Noting with satisfaction that of late many states have begun to base relations with one another on the following principles:

"1, Mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty; 2, non-aggression; 3, non-interference in each other's internal affairs for any motive of an economic, political or ideological character; 4, equality and mutual benefit, and 5, peaceful co-existence;

"Recognizing that the application of these principles in relations among all states would play an extremely important role in lessening international tension and extending international co-operation;

"Calls upon the states to be guided in their relations with one another by the above-mentioned principles and to settle any dispute arising between them exclusively by peaceful means."

ISNT THAT something our UN delegation should have supported?

Though Dulles holds fast to his straw as the waves churn about him, evidently the growing popular pressure for change and the Soviet fight for peace are forcing some modification of the NATO agenda. Writes Harold Callender from Paris (Times, Dec. 13):

"The Soviet proposal to bar nuclear weapons from a zone extending on both sides of the Iron Curtain in Europe will be one of the main issues facing the top-level meeting of the North Atlantic Council. . . ."

Who knows: somebody may even make a motion to accept the Soviet proposal of a non-aggression pact between the NATO powers and the Warsaw Pact countries.

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CLOUDS OVER NATO

THE NATO heads-of-government meeting opened yesterday under two clouds: the bitter tug-of-war as a result of Washington's effort, seconded by London, to force missiles and nuclear arms on unwilling allies; and President Eisenhower's cable to Prime Minister Nehru of India rejecting his appeal for suspension of A and H-bomb tests.

Both these developments expose the hollowness of the equality and unity supposed to prevail in this sagging war alliance. For both reveal that it is the big business-controlled Eisenhower Administration that is imposing its will—or trying to—not only on its so-called partners but on the world.

This is a reality which the ponderous platitudes of Eisenhower's opening address to the NATO meeting cannot hide.

A Paris dispatch by Drew Middleton in Sunday's N. Y. Times says that the U. S.-British effort to "sell U. S. missiles to a reluctant Europe may be interpreted" as "ganging up" on other NATO members.

Middleton reports that only Turkey—whose ultra-reactionary regime was recently returned in a rigged election—is ready unconditionally to "accept any 'hardware' that is offered." Adenauer's West German government, the keystone of NATO war plans, would like to postpone the whole missile issue because, as M. S. Handler writes in another Times dispatch, "the pressure against acceptance of missiles has been mounting from all quarters in West Germany."

While trying to impose on its allies U. S.-controlled nuclear weapons that can only increase the threat to their security and to world peace, the Eisenhower Administration rejects even a minimal first step toward curbing the A and H-bomb race. Eisenhower's cable to Nehru may be considered a partial reply to the recent letter of Soviet Premier Bulganin proposing a ban on the tests, starting with Jan. 1, 1958.

Who will believe Eisenhower's argument that to halt the tests before agreements are reached on other and more complicated disarmament issues "could increase rather than diminish the threat of aggressions and war?"

Certainly the American people didn't think much of this argument when 63 percent of them, according to a Gallup Poll last May, said they favored suspending tests provided all other nations, including the Soviet Union, did likewise.

The Eisenhower reply to Nehru is a rebuff to a leader who speaks not alone for India, but for the hundreds of millions in the other uncommitted nations whose desire for peace is repeatedly mocked by the militaristic Dulles foreign policy.

That foreign policy is also a mockery of the American people who are increasingly voicing their demand for alternatives to missile "crash programs," nuclear barbarism, high taxes, and the rest of the dreary Dulles gospel that sacrifices our national welfare and betrays our national interests.

The best speech Eisenhower could have made at the NATO meeting appeared Sunday in an editorial in a Republican newspaper, the Philadelphia Inquirer. The editorial urged talks with the Russians and concluded:

"Our main point adds up to this: the peoples of the world are eager for a new approach to the problem of peace. We should be leading in that approach, not giving an opposite impression. We should be conducting our diplomacy so that the emphasis is not missiles, bases or nuclear weapons, but on peace and good will toward men."

ROGERS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

WILLIAM P. ROGERS, the new U. S. Attorney General, has announced that for the next year he plans to play dead on civil rights. Rogers said on Monday he would not recommend new civil rights legislation and will proceed cautiously in prosecuting civil rights violations. He described some of the civil rights debate last summer in Congress as "harmful to the country." It would not be "in the public interest for me to make statements" about civil rights, he added.

But as Rogers was speaking to the press, the "massive resistance" campaign against civil rights in Virginia went full speed ahead.

Georgia officials plotted how to remove thousands of Negro names from the voters' lists.

The new Attorney General may be playing up to southern senators, who have still to vote on his confirmation; he may be fulfilling the promise of many southern spokesmen that he would be "soft" on the South. But as a public servant he ought to be told that the results of the civil rights debate are more representative of what the country wants than are the power drives of the Senate's southern bloc.

This is definitely not the time to "take a breather" on civil rights. The Attorney General of the U. S. A. must enforce the Constitution he is sworn to uphold.

In the Negro Press

Negro Editor Asks Ike to End Federal Court Color Barrier

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS suggests in an editorial that President Eisenhower "show he favors equal opportunity for all" by wiping out the color line in Federal District Courts by naming a Negro to the federal bench here. The Amsterdam News points out, that "nowhere in the continental U. S." has a Negro ever been appointed to a U. S. District Court judgeship. New York, where more than one million Negroes live, advises the Amsterdam News, would be a good place for the President to break the color barrier in Federal District Courts. (A vacancy was created in the Southern New York Judicial District by the recent resignation of Judge Laurence E. Walsh.)

As a candidate for the post, the Amsterdam News names City Court Judge Francis E. Rivers (a Republican), "a graduate of Yale University and Columbia Law School . . . one of the most respected members of the judiciary in this area."

Managing editor James L. Hicks, of the Amsterdam News, congratulates Dr. John J. Theobald on being appointed New York superintendent of schools, but challenges Theobald to end segregation and discrimination. Hicks says he and his paper pressed for the firing of outgoing school superintendent William Jansen because of Jansen's "shadow boxing" with New York school segregation. Theobald is

equipped for the job, Hicks writes, and will have "God and the Constitution on your side" for desegregation. But if Theobald doesn't do differently from Jansen, Hicks promises to "stand with God and the Constitution against you."

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN warns the 63 college fraternities who declared recently in a Colorado Springs meeting that they would continue to screen prospective members on the basis of race that they were on the losing side. The warning was backed by facts; eight colleges have warned the fraternities to admit all students or get off the campus; 50 colleges have asked, without punitive sanction, that the fraternities' rules be changed to admit members without discrimination.

Louis Lautier, Afro Washington columnist, calls attention to the fact that no Negro holds a "position of responsibility in the State Department." Even those being proposed for the new Bureau of African Affairs are white Republicans. Lautier warns Washington that the appointment of Negroes to responsible posts will favorably impress the newly-free African and Asian countries.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER (and a number of papers and commentators) cited Gov. J. P. Coleman, of Mississippi, for intervening against rabid se-

gregationists building an \$11,000,000 Veterans Hospital in his state. Segregationists had wanted the hospital project removed elsewhere unless the federal government promised that patients would be segregated by race.

For \$11,000,000 of federal money, most commentators conclude, Coleman and Mississippi will be willing to abide Negro and white veterans, eating and sleeping and convalescing together on a 30-acre federal enclave.

CHICAGO DEFENDER editor Louis Martin is pessimistic about the future of American education, he writes, because "we have created in America a culture that is downright hostile to education."

Undoubtedly with an eye cocked toward southern state houses and legislature, Martin adds: I think the tribe of jackasses is growing in our country and it is alarming. Children cannot have much respect for education, Martin thinks, when the child observes that "all that brain ain't getting the teacher nowhere fast." And Martin feels also that Hollywood and Madison Avenue are instilling ideals that revolve about "love, luck, fame, fortune and fantasy." The people have one way out of the morass he describes, according to Martin—"continue to educate ourselves and think for ourselves, seek the thrill of learning something new and give some attention to our minds."

In Brief

INDIA 'COOL' TO IKE REPLY
ON ENDING A-BOMB TESTS

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 16.—President Eisenhower's reply to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on disarmament received a "cool" reception, government sources said today.

Eisenhower's cable contained "nothing new," they said, and Nehru gave it "a cool reception mixed with disappointment."

Nehru will discuss the Eisenhower message during the foreign affairs debate in Parliament tomorrow, the sources said.

Eisenhower said the U.S. was willing to stop nuclear weapons tests immediately, provided it was part of a worldwide disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union which contained safeguards against surprise attack.

Political and official sources commented that it was a repetition of "the same old stand."

They said they thought the President should have stressed points of similarity with Soviet disarmament proposals and paid less attention to areas of dispute.

Nehru, in a Nov. 28 press conference, appealed to the U.S. and the USSR to end nuclear tests and bring about effective disarmament through "direct approaches and agreements."

E. German Reactor

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—East Germany opened its first atomic reactor today in the Dresden suburb of Rossendorf.

Deputy Premier Fritz Selbman said at an inauguration ceremony that the reactor would serve "only peaceful purposes." He pointed out it would provide East German industry with radioactive isotopes and serve as a training center for young nuclear physicists.

New Cabinet Sworn

KARACHI, Pakistan, Dec. 16.—A new government under Premier Malik Feroz Khan Noon was sworn in today to end the second government crisis in as many months.

The new regime was believed to have the support of 55 of the 77 members of Parliament. Noon divided his cabinet between representatives of east and west Pakistan to give it balance.

Major stumbling block was the electorate issue—whether the separate areas of Pakistan should vote as units or under old linguistic divisions. Noon's regime favors a joint electorate.

Would Oust Farmers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A proposal that the Government



NEHRU

get rid of "surplus farmers" instead of surplus crops was made today by Prof. Theodore W. W. Schultz, of the University of Chicago, and George H. Aull, of Clemson College.

Schultz and Aull were members of a panel of six college economists who opened five days of hearings on farm problems before an agriculture subcommittee of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Schultz attacked price supports, production controls and export of efforts.

Hit US Gag on H-News

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The conservative Daily Express charged today that a secret Anglo-American political deal had kept Britain from officially disclosing that it beat the U.S. in the race to harness the H-bomb power for peaceful purposes.

It said British scientists were furious over the "gag" which it said was imposed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The newspaper said AEC director Lewis L. Strauss asked the British to play down their achievements "to avoid making difficulties for him in Congress."

Some scientists said they had achieved temperatures of 12,000,000 degrees centigrade with a small-scale controlled H-bomb reaction in a device known as "Zeto Two."

One report said work on H-power was being farmed out to industry.

Review Cases
Of Teachers,
Stone Urges

A committee of public-spirited citizens should review the "black-listing" of 285 New York teachers for "loyalty-security" reasons I. F. Stone's Weekly for December 16, declares.

Stone holds such a review would result in reinstatement of these fired or suspended teachers.

He quotes Col. Arthur Levitt, Board of Education trial examiner, who said:

"It was demonstrated that these are teachers of long service and with records of conspicuously fine accomplishment, frequently under adverse circumstances. Your committee is satisfied that these are indeed teachers of a high order of ability...."

As reported in the Daily Worker of November 18, 75 were teachers of mathematics and physics in junior and senior high schools. The school system is critical short of such instructors today. Stone also adds that 75 taught in the so-called "difficult" schools, also critically short of teachers. Some 175 were elementary school teachers highly competent in arithmetic and science.

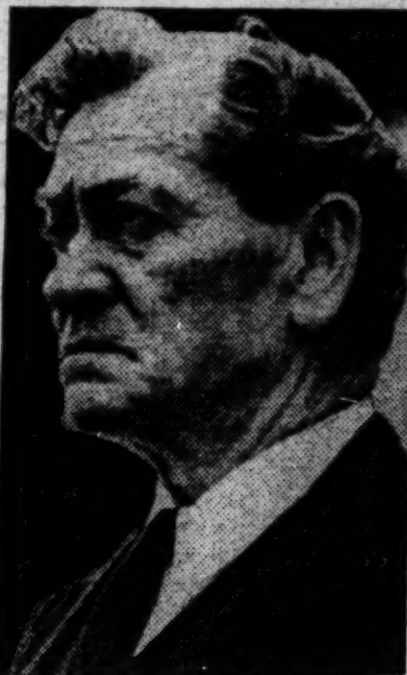
"We believe the time has come to crack the icecap which the cold war spread over the nation's schools, and New York is the place to begin," Stone writes. "We believe that action of this kind is called for not just on utilitarian grounds, because the shortage of teachers is acute, but for profounder reasons of education in the fundamentals of a free society."

Stone reviews the aftermath of dismissal in a dozen cases. These include Minnie Gutridge, a Staten Island elementary school teacher who committed suicide in 1948 immediately following an inquisition. Another died of a heart attack at 39 after a year of harassment. The husband of a third, hounded by immigration authorities and other government agencies, died under circumstances suggesting suicide.

A high school physics teacher of 23 years experience works as a semi-skilled machinist. A mathematics teacher of 20 years in an all-Negro junior high school is a salesman. A science teacher of 27 years in a junior high attended mainly by Negro and Puerto Rican boys sells syrups for soda pop. An electronics teacher for 20 years in a vocational high school is jobless. The Board of Education has advertised unsuccessfully in three national technical journals for a replacement.

Quakers Urge U. S.
End Tests and Set
New Peace Policy

Expressing views current among many pacifist and religious groups, the Friends Committee on National Legislation has made public proposals described as alternatives to the present foreign policy of the United States.



CUSH

Pat Cush Dies
At Age of 90

Pat Cush, veteran Pittsburgh steel workers leader and Communist, died last Tuesday at the age of 90 at the Allegheny County Home at Mayview, Pa., near Pittsburgh. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery. He leaves six children.

Cush had a long record of labor struggle. He began work in an iron mill at the age of 10 and he led a strike at the age of 11.

He joined the Communist Party in 1928, at the age of 60, and was Daily Worker representative in Pittsburgh for some years after that.

(A story on Pat Cush, the Communist, by Art Shields will appear in an early issue of the weekend Worker.)

donations

All donations to the Daily Worker and The Worker should be sent to the Committee for a Free Press, P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3. Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn.

Randolph, Meany Show Rift on World Affairs

By GEORGE MORRIS

A sharply-worded speech by George Meany in reply to an emotion-toned speech of A. Phillip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters before the AFL-CIO Atlantic City convention last week in pointed up the combustible differences on world affairs that have been coming up among AFL-CIO leaders behind the scenes.

Such differences have only an indirect relation, if any, to the policies of peace and peaceful co-existence which the AFL-CIO has again rejected. But they do disclose that some of the Federation's policy makers on international affairs are under fire.

The Meany-Randolph debate has caused much discussion privately among convention delegates on this topic, which seldom evokes much interest in circles of labor leadership.

Randolph took the occasion, when the convention acted on a long foreign policy statement to vent his anger over a meeting during the convention between leaders of the AFL-CIO and heads of

the International Confederation of Free Trade Union. These ICFTU leader had floor for the meeting, which dealt with the long-standing dispute between the ICFTU (supported by the CIO wing and the AFL wing of the AFL-CIO. The issue arose over the operations of the "Free Trade Union Committee" headed by Jay Lovestone, Meany's adviser as the AFL-CIO channel for relations with unions or groups in other countries.

That meeting (as already reported in the Daily Worker) ended with an agreement by the AFL-CIO leaders to liquidate the FTUC and its work under the direction of the ICFTU.

One specific point taken up was the scholarship program, initiated by the AFL-CIO on Randolph's recommendation for African students to be brought here for courses at Harvard and tours of unions, as "training" for anti-Communist labor leadership. Two such students have been selected from Kenya. The ICFTU insisted it has authority for such work and agreed to arrange a school at an African

location.

Randolph, observing angrily he was not invited to the top-level meeting, charged the scholarship program was "abandoned." Meany retorted, "That is not true, and I am very sorry to say Brother Randolph knows it is not true."

Randolph developed the view that since Africa is the major arena for the East-West conflict in which an attitude of colonialism is decisive, the U. S. is most fit to lead the "free world" because the U. S. is "free of colonialism." The same reasons, he added, put U. S. unions in a more progressive status compared to West European unions.

"It is just as impossible to expect the British Trade Union Congress, which is part of the British Empire, to lead a fight against colonialism as it's impossible to expect the state of Mississippi to lead the fight for civil rights."

This line was advanced by Randolph to challenge the wisdom of yielding to the demands of the ICFTU leaders and "abandoning" the role of the AFL-CIO's own "Lovestone International"—the FI-

UC.

Meany did not oppose Randolph's line of argument, but charged he "misrepresented" the facts. He said the AFL-CIO would continue its many "independent" projects against Communism.

In this discussion and earlier, when Meany and some of the leaders of the ICFTU reported to the convention that some "differences" were discussed, the former CIO leaders, who are closer to the ICFTU, were outwardly silent. Their only open expression was a speech by James Carey, preceding Randolph's stressing closer relations with the ICFTU.

One outcome of the discussions will be the reduction of Lovestone's status. Lovestone will be only a member of the AFL-CIO international affairs department, which is to be placed under Michael Ross, who headed that department in the CIO. Another member of that department is Victor Reuther, who is often in sharp conflict with Lovestone and George Brown, retiring head of that department.

The proposals appear in the December issue of the Washington Newsletter of the FCNL. The Committee is an agency set up by the Quakers.

"The U. S. should turn away from a policy of attempting to achieve peace through military strength," the Committee's program states, "and toward a policy of peace through negotiation, disarmament, friendship, strengthening the UN and moving in the direction of world law."

The proposals include:

- Cancellation of the nuclear weapons tests scheduled for Eniwetok in April, 1958. This, according to the FCNL, "would be a giant step toward breaking the nuclear stalemate."

- "At the United Nations, the U.S. should urge in every possible way a resumption of disarmament negotiations with the Soviet bloc." In this connection, "won't Communist China also have to become a party to the disarmament discussions and be brought into negotiations on outstanding political questions?"

- The U.S. should "make negotiable proposals to the Soviet Union and China, recognizing that we must continue to live in the same world with them." The statement quotes Walter Lippmann's criticism of our China, German and Middle Eastern policies.

- At the UN the U.S. should "propose a large-scale Middle Eastern economic and social development program."

- The U.S. should "urge the establishment of a small permanent UN police force."

- The U.S. should "propose that the UN General Assembly declare outer space and certain contested areas of international importance for water and air transport as under the jurisdiction and administration of the United Nations."

- A substantial U. S. loan to India.

- Expansion of the technical assistance and economic program for underdeveloped countries.

- Increased exchange of persons with the Soviet Union and China.

- Congress should extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and the Senate should continue the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament.

This issue of the Friends Committee Newsletter also contains excerpts from the recent appeal of 155 Soviet scientists proposing a world conference of scientists to discuss the dangers of nuclear war, from an article by Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland industrialist, entitled "Let's Meet the Russians Half Way"; from statements by General of the Army Omar H. Bradley, Adlai Stevenson, Lester B. Pearson, and an editorial in the Washington Post urging changes in foreign policy.

The Newsletter asks readers to write President Eisenhower and local newspapers proposing constructive alternatives to the present policy. It suggests arranging talks with Senators and Congressmen before they return to Washington for the opening session Jan. 7.

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THEATRE

A Thaw in the Culture Field

By HARRY RAYMOND

American-Soviet peaceful coexistence has been spurred forward in the artistic field by the determined negotiations of impresario Sol Hurok for exchange performances of Soviet and American theatre groups. Mr. Hurok's labors in both Washington and Moscow have struck a small vein of gold, but an important one nevertheless.

After long sessions of bargaining, the deep international cultural freeze imposed by the State Department is beginning to thaw and there is optimism on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Moiseev Ensemble of Folk Dancers from Moscow will be the first Russian group to perform here under the new U.S. agreement. They will appear under the Hurok banner and will be followed by the Bolshoi Ballet of Moscow. Mr. Hurok has underwritten the financing of U.S. tours of both attractions.

An American reciprocal group—the American Ballet—is scheduled to tour Soviet cities under sponsorship of the Hurok office.

One big roadblock to broadening the exchange is on the American side. There is the question of how much money will be available from the U.S. government to stage American attractions overseas. This is no problem for Soviet producers. But the State Department has few funds for cultural foreign exchange. And Congress refused an appropriation for this purpose prior to its adjournment.

The American National Theatre Academy has set aside some money for international cultural exchange, but it is not sufficient to finance a program of the large proportions visualized by some American impresarios. Mr. Hurok personally raised all the funds to finance attractions he will tour.

Agreement on the American-Soviet cultural exchange was reached last month when U.S. Ambassador Dan S. B. Lacy and Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarnin met in conference with their consulting staffs at the State Department.

Although the ice was broken by Mr. Hurok, he will have no exclusive privileges in booking shows. Under the arrangements, all U.S. theatrical managers and artists will be given an opportunity to enter into a broader exchange program.

Producers with top flight works of theatre arts which they feel would advance East-West relations by a tour of Soviet cities can be advised through consultation with the East-West Contact Staff of the State Department. Applications from managers and artists seeking permits to perform in the U.S.S.R. and other eastern socialist countries are also being received by ANTA, where James Magdanz serves as liaison officer with the State Department.

One of the large delaying factors which held up the cultural exchange program was the just rejection by Soviet representatives of the U.S. visa system of fingerprinting foreign visitors. Negotiations showed a marked improvement after the executive order removed the fingerprint rule.

Other problems remaining to be ironed out are the question of foreign exchange for payment of U.S. artists in Moscow and the insistence of both Washington and Moscow on the right to censor any imported artistic material. It is believed, however, that Mr. Hurok has found a formula for solution of the remaining difficulties. His projects are succeeding. Others are expected to profit by his example.

Plan Film on Conrad

WARSAW.—A team of Polish and British movie makers will co-produce a film on the life of the Polish-born novelist, Joseph Conrad (Jozef Konzeniowski). Three members of the British group, headed by Maxwell Setton of Setfair Productions, have discussed details here with executives of Iluzjon Films.

The centenary of Conrad's birth was celebrated here this month with an exhibition on Conrad's life and work, and a meeting under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Union of Writers.

Speak Your Piece

Greet Alan Max as a Great Satirist,
Send \$100 for Daily Worker Survival

MICHIGAN.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Season's greetings to the whole staff! We chortle regularly at Alan Max's columns and consider him one of the greatest satirists of all time. What a shame that such wisdom and wit is confined to small a readership!

Hope the enclosed (\$100 check) will make you merrier and make more likely survival of the paper.

B. and H.

Terms American Forum
Session, 'Liberal, Academic'
NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to express serious disagreement with the distorted and misleading picture presented in the Dec. 9 account of the American Forum's conference on automation.

It failed altogether to convey the liberal and academic character of the entire opening session, in which three papers were read without a single reference, not only to socialism, but even to capitalism—all traces of exploitation, crises, impoverishment, imperialism being genteelly concealed behind phrases like "modern industry" or "our economic system." No wonder that the big difference of opinion between the first two speakers was as to whether automation would intensify or curtail neuroses among workers, while the third boldly called for "an authority to force responsible behavior towards the consumer."

More important, the report in the Daily itself used the meaning less phrase "the sharpest debate" to conceal the fact that in the big afternoon panel on "Socialism and Democracy," where serious questions were finally dealt with, the dominant—and almost unrelieved—note from the panel speakers was one of rejection of the Soviet Union, and repudiation of the Communist Parties, as necessary conditions of an American socialism; while in the earlier youth panel, the major speakers heatedly turned their backs, not only on the Communists, but also on each other!

Liberalism, anti-Communism, sectarianism—these emerged, for one participant at least, as the outstanding characteristics of the Conference (and not only limits of space prevent my documenting

this from my own notes).

Yet of all this the Daily report carried not even a whisper. Large quantities of our crowded space were afforded the Conference for publicity until now; and now we are promised "subsequent articles." Will future accounts in the Daily give us enough of the whole picture so that we can judge correctly how well the American Forum is serving the cause of "socialist education" and whether it warrants the great attention we are being called on to give it in the midst of our own crucial problems.

HAROLD COLLINS.

Urges Books
For Greek Prisoners

CHICAGO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Mrs. Betty Ambatiolos, the wife of the political prisoner in Greece, Tony Ambatiolos, needs gifts of books to be sent to the people of Greece: books on art, painting, as well as paints and brushes are needed, also medical books, Russian-language medical books, periodicals concerning furniture, books in French or English on the theatre, legal books in either language; trade union magazines and histories, biographies of trade union and political figures. These are the kind of books requested by the people in Greece.

Send them to L. D. G., 376 Gray's Inn Road, London W.C. E England UN.

Merry
Xmas

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here's wishing you all—A Merry, Merry Christmas. I sincerely hope that the Daily Worker and The Worker will outlive capitalism in the U.S.A. Enclosed is \$5 toward your drive.

IDA.

Justice Department Moves For Retrial of Junius Scales

A move to re-try Junius Scales, former Carolina chairman of the Communist Party, under the individual membership clause of the Smith Act was launched last Friday by the Department of Justice.

Scales was convicted in Greensboro, N. C., April 21, 1955, and sentenced to six years. He likened his prosecution to a "medieval heresy trial." The Supreme Court on Oct. 14 reversed his conviction and that of Illinois Communist Party chairman Claude Lightfoot.

Pre-trial motions for the second trial are due to be argued in Greensboro Jan. 3.

The Greensboro U. S. District Court has set Jan. 6 for a hearing

on a new trial date. The Justice Department said it would seek to bring the case to trial early in February.

NAACP Official
Prescribes Cure
For Our Vanguard

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—When the Vanguard fizzled, "more than a rocket exploded, Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, asserted in an address delivered before the fall convocation of the First Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church here.

"There went up in smoke in that explosion the superiority attitudes, the supreme confidence of this nation that we are better than any other nation, further advanced in scientific development, in industrial production, in education, in everything," Current said.

"But America will catch up," he declared, "if we can come down out of the stratosphere of fear and get down to earth about solving some of the basic problems of a democracy."

the scoreboard

—by lester rodney—

All the Way with Y. A.

SO IT'LL BE the Cleveland Browns against either the Detroit Lions or San Francisco 49ers for the play-for-pay championship, which won't happen until the "Happy New Years" are five days old.

Those who saw the Brownies, with nothing at stake, beat the up-high Giants at the Stadium Sunday, 34-28, will wager on the Clevelanders no matter who supplies the opposition. Rueful Giant coach Howell admits flatly that the Browns are the best in the league. He says the Giants are the second best, which San Francisco partisans, at least, will dispute, since their club came thisaway and beat the locals 3,000 miles from the Golden Gate.

Baltimore fans, knocked out of contention in the last two weeks at Frisco and L.A. would also fail to agree with Howell. They would undoubtedly point to what they consider a more rigorous schedule, in which they had to meet powers like the Lions, Rams, 49ers and Bears twice, while the Giants were playing the weaker clubs of the Eastern Conference, the Cards, Steelers, Eagles and Redskins. They may have some point—even if the Steelers did ruin the Giants in the Pittsburgh mud. Baltimore headed west two weeks ago atop the Western division, but virtually doomed because beating Frisco and L.A. out yonder is one tough deal. The Giants didn't make a coast trip.

This is clearly one of the weaknesses of the pro scheduling, the artificial East and West separation. (Baltimore is west. Never the twain shall meet.) Here in New York we rarely get to see the Bears, Rams and Lions. Unless we take the kids to the zoo.

Anyhow, we, also with nothing at stake, disagree with Howell all the way. Good as the Browns have become, we'll give our friends on the San Francisco People's World a break—Frankie Albert's imaginative, gambling '49ers to knock over the beefy Lions next week, and then take it all.

And not only on the Frisco locale of both games. On a few psychological factors, such as never having hit the top before, and more materially, on the 30 year old Yelberton Abraham Tittle. When it comes right down to a big game, the pro T quarterback is a mighty important factor, other things being roughly equal, as they are in the pros. Y.A., by way of being underrated, will carry a significant edge in experience, resourcefulness and possibly poise over Detroit's Rote and Cleveland's O'Connell and Plum.

'Number One, Althea Gibson'

CONGRATULATIONS ARE very much in order to Althea Gibson on her official designation as the number one ranked woman tennis player in the land. If there were world rankings, she would be number one there too. The rankings are not a big news break, since Althea's position was clear after her Wimbledon and Forest Hills sweep. Nevertheless, it must be gratifying to see it formally in print, after the many years of hard work against staggering handicaps—including being barred from the big tournaments in the important formative years through the plague of jimcrow. Long reign, Althea!

This and That

GIVE THE BOYS—yes the boys—at Hunter a big hand. You can't prove they could whip the Army on the basketball floor, but it's fun to draw the line which shows they beat CCNY which beat Columbia which beat the highly touted Cadets.

Remember Joe Black, 1952's rookie of the year with Brooklyn, the guy who's arm was milked dry so fast? Thoughtful Joe, a Morgan State alumnus, has just received his license to teach in the public schools of Plainfield, N.J.

With the official publication of the American League batting statistics, did White Sox fans take another look at the deals which dealt away Doby and Minoza? Minnie had 36 doubles, 5 triples, 12 homers, 9 sacrifice flies, 18 stolen bases and 103 runs batted in to go with his .310 average. You don't get that stuff off trees. Doby, despite an injury which limited him to 119 games, and hobbled him in some of them, still knocked across 79 runs. Chicago will open the season with fleet young Jim Landis in centerfield. He hit .212 with 16 rbis. The Sox will have to get a lot of help from pitchers Moore and Wynn, and a big upturn in Al Smith's hitting, to make up for Minoza and Doby.

St. Louis 138, Knicks 124. That was a score, wasn't it. Fatigue is the answer. Four games in five nights by the teams involved, with travel jumps to boot. Basketball is not baseball. You just can't do that in the hard running, grueling game which is modern basketball. No, we are not mixed up, citing a ridiculously high score as the result of fatigue. Defense is the first thing to suffer when players are dog tired. They just go through the motions, swiping at the ball. Scoring is easier than defending for these shot-makers. True, the madhouse schedule is already made up. The thing to do at once is to cut off the artificially added 6 minutes and return the game to the 40 minutes it's supposed to be.

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